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BUNTINGS

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NURSERIES, INC.



FAIRFAX

See Page 6 for Description

Selbyville, Delaware

Catalog No. 21

DORSETT



The outstanding new early Strawberry. Large, bright red fruit unexcelled in flavor. A vigorous grower and good shipper.

See page 5 for a complete description

INSTRUCTIONS TO THOSE PLACING ORDERS

SHIPPING SEASON. We begin filling orders about September 1st and continue digging and shipping during the entire fall, winter and spring until June 1st. We are sometimes delayed in January, February and the early part of March by freezing weather, but usually able to ship most of the time during these months.

THE PROPER PLANTING SEASON is during the months of February, March and April in the spring, and late October, November and December in Autumn.

TERMS. Cash with order; but orders will be booked if one-fourth value is received with order, remainder to be sent before time of shipment. We allow a discount of 5 per cent

on all orders, large or small, when cash accompanies order in full. Remit by money order, registered letter, check or draft.

WHEN YOU RECEIVE TWO CATALOGS, please hand one to your neighbor.

WARRANTY. We strive to avoid mistakes and believe we are exact as any in the business. Any stock received from us that isn't true to name, we agree to replace on proper proof, such stock free of charge, or refund purchase price. It is understood and agreed between the buyer and ourselves that we will not be held responsible for any greater sum than the cost of the stock, should any prove untrue.

(Continued on third cover page)

BUNTINGS' ORNAMENTALS

If interested in ornamental trees and plants write for our catalog which is published separate from this, our catalog on small fruit plants, fruit trees, etc.

BUNTINGS' CATALOG

OF

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, Etc.



THE production of good fruit trees and small fruit plants has been a specialty with us since the beginning of our business. A separate organization is maintained to operate the fruit department and those in charge are specialists. We say specialists because that is just what it means, as the production of the best fruit trees and plants is regarded as highly as many other professions.

We are also growers of all kinds of fruits for marketing purposes, which gives us first-hand information about the best varieties to plant for both commercial markets and home use. The information gained through years of experience in the production of good plants and the best fruits for marketing purposes, is worth considerable to our customers, especially those who are yet amateurs. This season we recommend to our customers, and especially those interested in growing Strawberries, two new varieties of great merit; namely, Dorsett and Fairfax. We unhesitatingly recommend planting extensively these two varieties. They have been tested thoroughly here on our grounds for a number of years in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and reports of their success in various sections of the country have been received where the Department has had them planted for testing purposes. All this information, in connection with that which we have recorded during the past years of growing them, places us in a position to say to you that they are far superior to any now known varieties of Strawberries. We make this statement in all sincerity and with confidence that these varieties will prove to be all that we claim for them.

The business you have placed with us during the past years is very much appreciated. We have honestly endeavored to produce the best in Strawberries and other small fruit plants, and hope to be favored with a continuance of your patronage in the future. Our prices have been made to fit in well with the general conditions when taking into consideration the quality of the trees and plants we sell. It's true that the soil and climatic conditions here on the Peninsula produce nursery stock unexcelled by that grown in any other section of the country. This, in connection with our methods of operating, confirms what we have to say about the quality of our stock. If you have been buying our trees and plants, you know the quality of the stock we have to offer you; if not, we ask you to give it a trial.

If you are interested in a complete line of Shrubs, Evergreens, Shade and Ornamental Trees, we will be glad to send you on request, a copy of our descriptive and illustrative catalog.

Most sincerely yours,

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, INC.

STRAWBERRIES

GROWING Strawberries is profitable. Past history of the industry in this country is convincing evidence. We are growers of good Strawberry plants, backed by forty years experience as commercial growers. Growing Strawberries in a commercial way for marketing purposes was our business for at least twenty years before entering the nursery business proper. Those in charge of this business now are the second and third generations of our family, the first generation being the first to grow Strawberries in this section of the country. During this period of time we have had much experience in Strawberry culture, and any information that we have is yours for the asking. Address your correspondence to the personal attention of our Mr. G. E. Bunting, a Senior Member of this firm.

CULTURAL HINTS—TIME TO SET PLANTS. Each year we are surprised that so many people think you can postpone setting Strawberry plants during Spring months, expecting to make up lost time by setting them in the Summer or Early Fall; it cannot be done successfully. Early Spring is the ideal time to set Strawberry plants, the date depending upon your locality. The answer is just as soon as the weather permits preparing the ground. In the Southern States we recommend February and March; in the Central States, March and April; in the Northern States, April or as early in May as is possible. Be sure to allow enough time to receive plants when ready for them. You, when stopping to think the thing through, will realize it requires some time for your order to reach the nursery after it has been placed in the mails, and it's true the nurseryman—while thoroughly organized to handle all business received by him promptly—has disappointments such as weather conditions, etc., which hold up digging and packing of plants. Generally speaking you are safe in judging that plants will be shipped in about two to three days after your order is received. Then, in addition to this, allow ample time for them to reach you.

PREPARING SOIL AND APPLYING NECESSARY PLANT FOOD. Prepare soil same as for truck or garden crops by plowing deeply. After plowing, make the soil smooth by the use of some machinery that you have for that purpose, such as a drag, disk, etc. Lay out rows, usually 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 10 inches apart; set plants about 15 inches apart in the row. Do not use commercial fertilizer at the roots. Ground animal bone is fine to use at the roots; however it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in the bottom of the furrow before the row is made up. The spreading of good barnyard manure on the land before plowing is fine, and always profitable. Should your soil be very fertile, then we do not recommend using any type of fertilizer when planting. Potash at the rate of ten pounds to a hundred yards of row, applied during the month of September will have its effect on the quality of the fruit the following season. It makes it firm and gives it a fine, waxy appearance, both of which are necessary for the fruit to command best prices in the market. We recommend applying the Potash as outlined above. We consider it one of the secrets of success in Strawberry culture. During very early Spring or we'll say from four to eight weeks before growth starts, a good grade of commercial fertilizer carrying an analysis of say 5 per cent Ammonia, 6-8 per cent Phosphoric Acid and 3-5 per cent Potash, should be broadcast on the row of plants at the rate of fifteen pounds per hundred yards of space.

CULTIVATION. Soon after plants are set in the Spring, cultivation should begin. Keep rows free of vegetation during the entire Summer months, and to do this successfully some hand work is necessary, also the use of a hoe at intervals during the entire growing season. The production of a field of Strawberry plants for fruiting purposes can be much less expensive if the location for planting is made by selecting a plot of soil which is free as possible from weed and grass seeds. Should you have a plot of land which you contemplate setting to Strawberries, you should keep the crop free from vegetation or as nearly so as possible during the year previous. Or, if the land has been laying idle, plow late in the Summer before the weeds and grass develop seed to maturity, thus eliminating a crop of weeds and grass the next season, and at the same time you are making the soil more fertile by turning under a crop of green vegetation which is valuable in adding humus to the soil. This cover crop, whether it be weeds, grass or otherwise, when turned under green helps to retain moisture during the growing season. A cover crop which has been allowed to grow to maturity and dry out is of little benefit. It is well to be remembered that Strawberry plants are not like trees. They are small and do not root deeply in the soil; moisture is essential. Therefore, select a soil springy in nature if possible, but be sure it is well drained. Heavy crops of Cow Peas, Soy Beans or any other crop including weeds, if plowed under in later Summer while green will fill the soil with humus which makes it loose and porous; therefore the more retentive of moisture.

There is much that could be said about the culture of Strawberries. Different types of soil in different locations make it almost impossible to give any definite set of rules. Yet it's very true the information we have given, if followed closely, should bring the best of results.

SETTING PLANTS. Clip the roots if they can't be planted without doubling; we do not recommend this otherwise. The size of the plants will govern whether or not they should be clipped some before planting. Some varieties naturally grow smaller than others, and they do not as a usual thing require clipping. Spades, trowels or dibbles are commonly used in setting plants. A horse-drawn planter is sometimes used in large commercial plantings. However to plant with such a machine, skill and experience is necessary to do the job properly. The plant should be set with the crown about even with the soil after it has been thoroughly firmed around the plant.

PROFITS. There have been exceptions during the past three years. We claim a profit ranging from \$100.00 to \$300.00 per acre a fair profit. Yet it's true in many instances the figures just referred to here are doubled when conditions are most favorable. We try to be conservative when making statements about yields and profits resulting from growing Strawberries, also the quality of our plants which we claim to be as good as any on the market.

STRAWBERRIES, CULTURAL DIRECTIONS, ETC.—Continued

LOCATION OF SOIL. Any type of soil that will grow good crops of Corn, Wheat, truck or garden crops will produce Strawberries. It is in many instances advantageous to select a piece of land that is well drained, yet of moist nature either natural or made so by plowing down heavy foliage crops the Summer before which fills it with humus and making it very pliable to cultivate. During dry periods of weather cultivation should be kept up at the rate of once every ten days, and at all times Strawberries should be cultivated once every two weeks. Strawberries thrive successfully from Florida to Alaska. It is generally known that Florida is a great Strawberry section, and records show that there are large commercial sections in Alaska. Therefore there should be no hesitating as to whether or not you should plant due to your location.

Prices of Strawberry Plants

We pay transportation charges on all orders for Strawberry plants received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

	25	100	250	1000	5000
Champion.....	\$0.40	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$6.00	\$27.50
Mastodon.....	.40	1.00	2.00	6.00	27.50
Progressive.....	.40	1.00	2.00	6.00	27.50
Lucky Strike.....	.40	1.00	2.00	6.00	27.50

EARLY VARIETIES

Bellmar.....	\$0.30	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$17.50
Blakemore.....	.25	.65	1.20	3.00	13.75
Cooper.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Campbell's Early.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Dorsett.....	.60	1.75	3.50	10.00	45.00
Early Jersey Giant.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Fairfax.....	.60	1.75	3.50	10.00	45.00
Howard 17.....	.25	.70	1.35	3.50	15.00
Heflin Early.....	.25	.70	1.35	3.50	15.00
Klondyke.....	.25	.70	1.35	3.50	15.00
Lady Corneille.....	.25	.70	1.35	3.50	15.00
Missionary.....	.25	.65	1.20	3.00	13.75
Premier.....	.25	.70	1.35	3.50	15.00
Redheart.....	.40	1.00	2.00	6.00	27.50
Ridgley.....	.25	.70	1.35	3.50	15.00
Southland.....	.35	.90	1.75	5.00	22.50
Warfield.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Aberdeen.....	\$0.30	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$17.50
Bubach.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Corsican.....	.35	.90	1.75	5.00	22.50
Dr. Burrill.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Gibson.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Glen Mary.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Haverland.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Marshall.....	.35	.90	1.75	5.00	22.50
New York.....	.35	.90	1.75	5.00	22.50
Parson's Beauty.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Senator Dunlap.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Success.....	.25	.70	1.35	3.50	15.00
Tennessee.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Uncle Jim.....	.35	.90	1.75	5.00	22.50
William Belt.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50

LATE VARIETIES

Aroma.....	\$0.30	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$17.50
Big Joe.....	.25	.70	1.35	3.50	15.00
Big Late.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Brandywine.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Chesapeake.....	.30	.80	1.65	4.50	20.00
Gandy.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Lupton Late.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Mascot.....	.25	.70	1.35	3.50	15.00
Nick Ohmer.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50
Sample.....	.30	.75	1.50	4.00	17.50

All plants are tied in bundles of 25.
Not less than 25 plants sold of any one variety; 50 to 250 plants of any one variety sold at the 100 rate; 250 to 500 sold at the 250 rate; 500 or more at the 1000 rate.

Dorsett and Fairfax

Will replace all now known Early and Mid-season varieties of Strawberries as soon as plants are available in numbers sufficient to go around

*Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1923
Offered to the public for the first time during the Spring of 1933*

During the period of ten years both varieties have been tested thoroughly all over the country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and in a very extensive way with one fruit grower and two nursery concerns—one of them being our own concern—who have during this period of time cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in making vigorous tests of the two varieties in question, and not until the Spring of 1933 did the Department grant us the privilege of offering them for sale.

When publishing our catalog for the Spring of 1933, we made the following statement: *"We have been close observers of Strawberries and their production for a number of years, and are thoroughly convinced that Dorsett and Fairfax will take the lead in Strawberry production."* Since making this statement just one year ago, we have had the pleasure of seeing these varieties produce fruit again and in a larger way than ever before; also have received reports of their behavior in a greater number of sections in this country where they have been grown in a limited way due to the plants not being available in larger quantities. With this additional information compiled during the past year, we are now in a position to say in a positive way that Dorsett and Fairfax will replace all now known early and midseason varieties of Strawberries. We realize this is a broad statement to make. Yet, we have been in the Strawberry business since they were first grown on this Peninsula, being one of the first to grow them for marketing purposes, and have grown all existing varieties. During this period of time no variety or varieties have anywhere near compared with Dorsett and Fairfax. We have a good stock of the other varieties listed in this catalog, a number of them heretofore being leaders such as Premier, Blakemore, Bellmar, etc., in the class that fruit early to mid-season. Yet facts are facts, and we would be unfair to our customers unless we quote facts as we have them; in other words give them the same information which we have, and recommend to them that which we would ourselves do when selecting varieties for commercial marketing purposes. We will not for fruiting purposes set a single plant of any other early or midseason variety. We are arranging to considerably increase our acreage for fruiting purposes because Fairfax and Dorsett we are convinced will show us a profit even in hard times.

We can show records which are true to the effect that both Fairfax and Dorsett sold for double or a little better than double the price of Premier right through the season of 1933 on the eastern markets. You can't compete with your neighbor with any other variety now known if he is growing Fairfax and Dorsett, unless you too are growing Fairfax and Dorsett.

You must see them fruit to fully realize how far superior they are to other varieties of Strawberries. We fail to clearly express ourselves or in other words to do these varieties justice when attempting to describe them in our catalog or while in conversation with growers.

We believe in Fairfax and Dorsett so much that on an order of 1,000 plants we agree to refund the purchase price of the plants if the quality of the fruit they produce is not satisfactory.

CAUTION

Both Fairfax and Dorsett are strong growers. There is a danger of too much foliage being made, thus greatly reducing yields and quality of fruit if they are planted in very fertile soil and the usual quantity of plant food is used. If your soil is fertile, then potash applied in September, mixed well with the soil when cultivating, at the rate of ten pounds to a hundred yards of row space, is all the fertilizer they require to produce the largest yields of best grade fruit. We warn you not to over-feed them; if you do, results will not be nearly so good. When soil is of average fertility, use plant food sparingly; on poor soil or of average fertility, we recommend top-dressing the rows about four to six weeks before growth starts in the Spring with a grade of commercial fertilizer not more than 5 per cent Ammonia, 8 per cent Phosphoric Acid and 5 per cent Potash. Make the application during the Winter months or in very early Spring, because if applied after growth starts in the Spring it will do more damage than good. This, as you no doubt are aware, is true with all varieties. Broadcast the 5-8-5 fertilizer evenly over the row of plants, at the rate of fifteen pounds per hundred yards of row space. We have seen most satisfactory crops of fruit on both varieties here on our own grounds growing in soil of less than average fertility, and without any commercial fertilizer or plant food at all. This information we most sincerely request be adhered to, because we are anxious that you see a crop of Strawberries on your place such as you have never before seen.

WHICH WILL IT BE—DORSETT or FAIRFAX?

We recommend that you plant both varieties, and after seeing them fruit make your decision. They are both very good and it may be you would continue planting some of each variety each year. Due to their outstanding merits in Strawberry production, we will attempt to give you a description of both together. Dorsett produces berries of a brighter red than does Fairfax, the latter being slightly more firm; yet both varieties are very firm and will stand long distance shipping. Their flavor is unexcelled; you never before ate Strawberries so appetizing. The size of fruit is large to very large. The plants do not set more flower buds than they can produce berries of good size; hence reason for both varieties out-yielding any other now known variety. There are fewer culls and inferior berries in Dorsett and Fairfax than in any other variety which we have grown.

Production. Dorsett no doubt will on an average produce a few more berries than Fairfax; yet both outyield Premier, which is surprising to those of us who know how Premier can produce.

DORSETT and FAIRFAX—Continued

Frost Resistance. Both varieties equal Premier in that respect, which variety is generally known to produce a crop of berries when many others fail following frosty periods during blooming season.

Quality and Size of Fruit is such that they command immediate attention on the market, and it has been known that Premier berries on the market would not move until Fairfax and Dorsett were all sold.

Season of Ripening. Begins with Premier and continues for a longer period of time.

Pollenization. Both varieties are perfect. In other words the blooms produce an abundance of pollen.

We could continue making favorable statements about Fairfax and Dorsett Strawberries, and can sincerely recommend them to anyone interested in growing Strawberries for either home use or commercial markets.

For further information, we quote the description as published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows:

The Dorsett

ORIGIN AND SELECTION

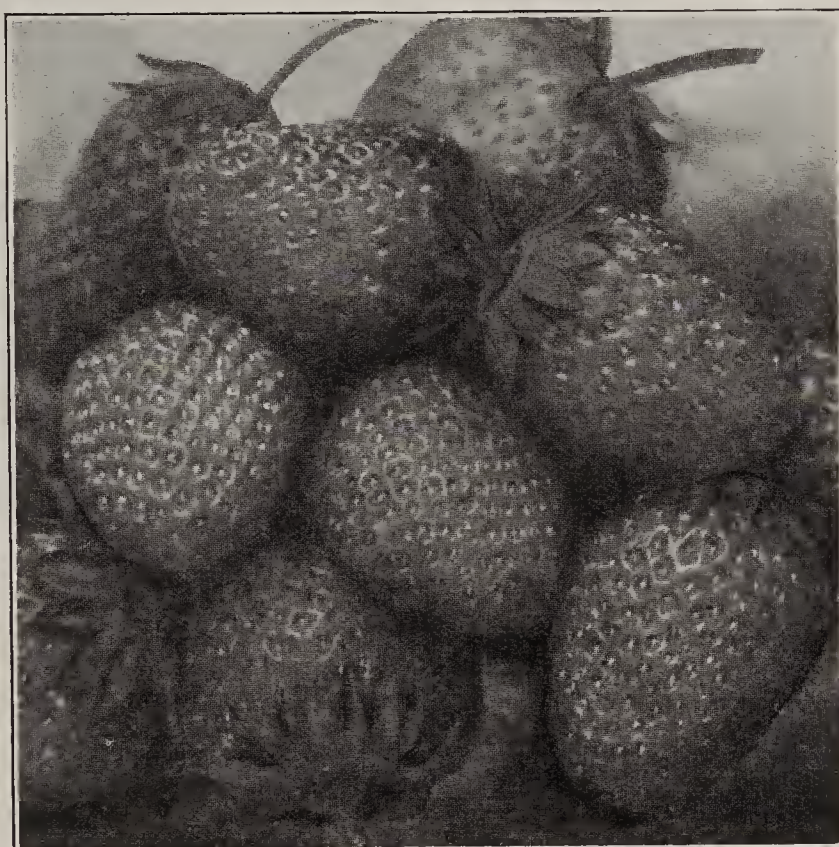
The Dorsett (U. S. D. A. No. 633) originated from a cross of Royal Sovereign x Howard 17 (Premier), made in 1923 at the U. S. Plant Field Station near Glenn Dale, Md. It was among the selections made from this cross in 1925. In 1930 it appeared very promising where tested in Southern New Jersey. Its vigor, productiveness and dessert quality were outstanding. In 1932, trials made in different points in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey indicated that it was worthy of introduction as a variety for home gardens as well as local and long distance markets in sections having conditions similar to those in the above mentioned states.

CHARACTERIZATION

The Dorsett is a vigorous growing variety under normal conditions, producing many runners and making a heavy matted row, which may become too dense when it is grown on rich soil. The leaves are usually smaller and not so glossy as those of the Fairfax and slightly lighter in color than those of Howard 17. When growing vigorously the petioles become very long. The leaves have not been seriously injured by leaf spot diseases and is considered as resistant as Howard 17.

The flower stalks are not as strong as in the Fairfax, but much more erect than Howard 17. Due to the fact that fewer berries usually mature per flower stalk than in the Fairfax, most of the fruit is borne off the ground. Branching of flower stalks is irregular, both high and low branching occurring. Pollen production is probably about as abundant as in Howard 17 but far less abundant than in Fairfax. The tertiary and quaternary flowers often do not set fruit. Due to the number of plants which this variety makes, the yield is heavy in a wide-matted row though the flower stalks do not set all their flowers.

Its ripening season begins at about the same time as that of Howard 17 but a much larger early crop is produced. In New Jersey its season was longer than that of Howard 17 (June 3rd to June 21st) while at Glenn Dale, Md., it was shorter, extending from May 25th to June 8th.



THE DORSETT

The fruit is usually conic in shape, sometimes long conic and the early berries somewhat irregular. However they present a very uniform appearance. The color is bright red, lighter than Howard 17, especially late in the season, with greenish, yellow, or reddish seeds, and does not become dark when overripe. The seeds are slightly below the surface, which, together with a somewhat tender epidermis, makes it more susceptible to bruising than Fairfax, but not as susceptible as Howard 17; the flesh is pinkish red, somewhat firmer than Howard 17 but not as firm as the Fairfax.

Its flavor is mild sub-acid; under normal conditions it is sweet and very pleasing but not as rich as Fairfax. However, the flavor does not become so objectionable when overripe. In one season of much rainfall in Maryland, when berries lacked sweetness the flavor was better than that of Fairfax. It has succeeded especially well on heavy soil.

See page 3 for prices of Strawberries

THE DORSETT—Continued

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FRUIT

Form: Blunt conic, sometimes round to long conic; size large except toward end of season; pubescence on pedicel adpressed; calyx slightly reflexed in mature berries, large; berry including apex ripens uniformly; color bright red; seeds greenish, yellow or reddish, slightly sunken; flesh light red; texture medium firm, without cavity, juicy; shipping quality fair; flavor mild subacid, aromatic; dessert quality very high. Season as early or earlier than Howard 17 in Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey.

The Fairfax

ORIGIN

Although its parentage is not definitely known, the Fairfax (U. S. D. A. No. 613) Strawberry is probably the result of a cross of Royal Sovereign x Howard 17 (Premier) made in 1923. It was among the selections made in 1925. In 1928 its characteristic fine appearance, exceptional firmness and high dessert quality were outstanding throughout the whole season. In 1930, in Southern New Jersey, where a large number of U. S. D. A. seedlings were being tested, it, together with the Dorsett, again had these qualities as well as vigor and productiveness.

CHARACTERIZATION

Under the conditions observed, the Fairfax produces more runners than does Howard 17. It is, however, a moderate runner producer, not usually making a dense matted row. The leaves are dark green, somewhat glossy, unusually large, and somewhat cupped. Leaf spot (*Mycosphaerella fragarica*) and leaf scorch (*Diplocarpon earliana*) have never been serious and it is considered as resistant as Howard 17.

The flower stalks are strong and upstanding. As the fruit matures the clusters tend to fall over but the later ripening berries are usually held off the ground. The flowers of Fairfax are large and are among the most abundant pollen producers of all varieties producing far more pollen than such eastern varieties as Howard 17 (Premier), Klondyke, Missionary and Aroma. As a result, all the fertile flowers set fully pollinated fruit. All or nearly all the fertile flowers are fertile and set under ordinary conditions.

In season, the Fairfax is about the same as Howard 17. Though it begins blooming early, no appreciable frost damage has been noted. The fruiting season extends over a long period. In 1932, at Glenn Dale, Md., it began ripening on May 25th and continued until June 17th. When grown under favorable conditions the primary berries, also the later ripening berries, become very large.

Generally the shape remains very regular throughout the whole season, and it is one of the most uni-



THE FAIRFAX

form in this respect of any variety. Though the primary berries on the cluster are somewhat irregularly wedge-shaped, it is typically conic. In color it is a bright red, becoming dark red when overripe. Its seeds are yellowish green. The calyx is large and dark green, enclosing the immature fruit but becoming recurved as the fruit ripens. Because of its color and shape it presents a very handsome appearance. It is much firmer than present commercial varieties grown in the East, with a much tougher skin than Howard 17, and will stand long distance shipment.

The Fairfax has a rich flavor and is very sweet when normally grown. However, in seasons of much rainfall in the East its flavor may be less rich. At Corvallis, Ore., it retained its flavor better than any other sort in cool, wet weather.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FRUIT

Form: Uniform blunt conic; size, large, except toward end of season; pubescence on pedicels abundant and outspreading. Calyx lightly reflexed in mature berries, large; berry including apex ripens uniformly; color bright red; seeds yellow or greenish, even with surface; flesh red to dark red, without cavity, juicy; texture very firm; shipping quality very good; flavor mild subacid, aromatic; dessert quality very high. Season about the same as Howard 17 in Maryland and New Jersey and slightly earlier than the Marshall in Oregon.

See page 3 for prices of Strawberries



BLAKEMORE, ONE OF THE BEST EARLY VARIETIES

GENERAL LIST OF STRAWBERRIES

ABERDEEN. (*Perfect.*) A strong, vigorous grower, foliage dark green to bluish in color. Unusually free from disease. Under favorable conditions we doubt if any variety will produce more berries than Aberdeen. Fruit is only of fair quality, being somewhat acid, but a little better than the average berry in size. Aberdeen ripens in midseason, the fruit being light in color which makes up a very attractive package.

AROMA. (*Perfect.*) Late. One of the best late varieties. Plants are large, very vigorous and healthy; fruit is large to very large, roundish of a bright glossy red, of excellent quality and one of the most productive late varieties. Can always be depended on bearing a large crop of first-class fruit. Planted in all sections of the country; most extensively planted in the Middle West and tropical sections of the country.

BIG JOE. (*Perfect.*) Late. Ripens with Chesapeake about three days before Gandy. Fruit is firm and of large size, has a good flavor, no green tips, wonderfully productive; plants are strong growers, thrives on any soil that will produce Strawberries. We consider this variety equal to Chesapeake as a money maker, and in many instances better owing to its thriving in so great a variety of soils. If you are not growing Joe, plant heavily of them this Spring. You will not be disappointed with the results.

BIG LATE. (*Perfect.*) Late. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fine quality. Berries very large, rich in color and a handsome bright green cap increases the beauty and selling price of the berries, which are very, very firm and will carry to market in excellent condition. Produces great quantities of berries which average large in size throughout the growing season. Extensively planted in a commercial way.

BLAKEMORE. (*Perfect.*) A recent introduction by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is a cross between Missionary and Premier. Blakemore makes a vigorous healthy foliage which stands up well throughout the fruiting season. Berries are very firm, light in color and arrive in the market in excellent condition. In productivity Blakemore ranks very high, there being only a few varieties slightly more productive. The berries will hang on the vines several days in good condition, especially during dry seasons. Even in wet years they stand up better than most others.

In comparing the fruit of Blakemore with Missionary, the Blakemore in these tests produced more than four times as many U. S. Standard No. 1 grade of berries as the Missionary, and fewer culls. Taking all these facts into consideration, this variety is sure to take the place of Missionary and Klondyke wherever they are grown; and while it is true, we think, the variety is more adapted to the central and southern sections of the United States, it is also one worth planting in the northern sections, too.

See page 3 for prices of Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

BELLMAR. (*Perfect.*) Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Bellmar (U. S. D. A. No. 655) Strawberry originated from a cross of Missionary x Howard 17 (Premier) made in 1923 at the U. S. Plant Field Station near Glenn Dale, Md., and has been planted in many sections of the country since its origin. These plantings being made to give it thorough tests, and it has proven to be a very promising berry for the northern sections of the United States, also does exceedingly well in many sections of the South—more particularly adapted to the northeastern half of the country, because Bellmar is suggested for conditions under which the Howard 17 succeeds and has shown a number of points of superiority over that variety; therefore, it is recommended to growers all over the country who have been successful with Howard 17 (Premier). The plants are much more vigorous and produce runners much more freely than is the case with Howard 17, and are almost immune from the common leaf spot (*Mycosphaerella fragariae*) also leaf scorch (*Dipl. carpon earliana*), which are two wonderful points worth considering. Season of ripening is about the same as Missionary and Premier, in the East slightly earlier. In yield, in some instances, it has not compared with Blakemore; yet the fruit is of a very rich red color and is of much larger size than Blakemore. In other words, it carries Premier's size and productiveness and has Missionary's shipping qualities. The blooms are perfect and contain about as much pollen as Premier, but not as much as Blakemore.

BUBACH. (*Perfect.*) This is one of the old-time favorites. Plants make a good growth; foliage dark green, leathery type; produces an abundance of big red berries of medium firmness. Midseason.

BRANDYWINE. (*Perfect.*) Medium late. Fruit extra large and very firm, good shipping qualities, a very heavy cropper, it is a standard variety the country over. More extensively planted in the tropical climates, bears a heavy crop of No. 1 fruit anywhere Strawberries will grow. You would like Brandywine.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. (*Perfect.*) The earliest variety on our list, plants healthy with a light green, waxy upright foliage. Berries beautiful, rich red, of large size, which ripen perfect all over with no green ends. A very good variety to plant for table use and local markets. No garden should be without them.

CHESAPEAKE. (*Perfect.*) Late. Ripens a little earlier than Gandy. Has a beautiful appearance, extra large, even in shape and uniform in size. Plants are healthy, dark green in color, rich and vigorous, no rust, no disease; in fact, no weakness of any kind. This is a very good late variety, also, very well known and extensively planted wherever Strawberries are grown. This is one of the varieties that we can always recommend to be good. It requires lots of plants to take care of the orders we receive for Chesapeake, having grown it for several years, and have never yet had enough plants to fill all of our orders. It is extensively planted by many of the largest growers as well as for table use.

COOPER. (*Perfect.*) Fruit very large, productive, and of good quality. Cooper produces its crop early in the season, and the flavor of the fruit is delicious. It is grown successfully in all soils and climates that will produce Strawberries.

CORSICAN. Same as New York.

DR. BURRILL. (*Perfect.*) Very similar to Senator Dunlap. Excellent for canning and very delicious for table use. The blossoms are perfect and its long blooming season makes it good for planting with imperfect flowering sorts.

EARLY JERSEY GIANT. (*Perfect.*) Very early to ripen. Fruit of high quality. Color bright red and very large in size. Plants healthy, strong growers. One of the very best early varieties and in many sections it holds preference over all other varieties. Extensively planted.

GIBSON. (*Perfect.*) Exactly the same as Parson's Beauty. We can see no difference in growth of plants or fruit.

GANDY. (*Perfect.*) This is an excellent late variety of Strawberries and is grown here at Selbyville, Del., one of the largest Strawberry centers in the world, by thousands of acres. Probably no higher compliment could be paid to this variety than the fact that all other late varieties are compared with it. Does best in springy land with some clay in its make up. Fruit is extremely large and of fine flavor. We have known Gandy to be shipped 500 miles in refrigerator cars and still look better over fancy local berries grown nearby and brought in the market with the Gandy which has been shipped so far. The perfect shape of the berries and the large bright green caps make the berries very beautiful and attractive. Its great shipping qualities enable it to hold this beauty and attractiveness until it gets to the market.



GANDY, A BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE BERRY

See page 3 for prices of Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

GLEN MARY. (*Perfect.*) Very popular throughout the northern half of the United States and especially in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Firm enough for distant shipping. It is of handsome appearance and good quality. The fruit is of large size and dark red in color with prominent seeds of bright yellow. The meat is so rich and juicy and of such high flavor that, when once eaten, more is wanted. Glen Mary is a strong grower which makes large, healthy plants, with an abundance of dark green foliage. Not only is Glen Mary a heavy cropper, but the berries are of such quality and attractiveness that they bring top prices on the market.



LADY CORNEILLE, A HEAVY CROPPER

HAVERLAND. (*Imperfect.*) Exceedingly productive; fruit large and very fine; one of the most popular and well tested varieties, withstands drought better than most kinds; color light. They make a good-sized fruiting row and mature an immense amount of fruit which is very easy to pick, being plainly in sight. This variety is not self-fertilizing and requires a staminate or self-fertilizer planted with them.

HEFLIN EARLY. (*Perfect.*) This variety is extremely productive. Very good for table use or nearby markets. One of the earliest to ripen. Extensively planted in sections where market is nearby. Hardly firm enough to ship long distances.

HOWARD 17. This variety is the same as **Premier.** One of the best early berries.

HUNDRED DOLLAR. Same as **New York.**

JUMBO. Same as **New York.**

KLONDYKE. (*Perfect.*) Berries uniform in shape and size, dark red, mild and delicious, very handsome. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall and compact, stalks strong, leaves light green. One of the very best paying early varieties. A good variety for the South and Pacific Coast States.

LADY CORNEILLE. (*Perfect.*) For California, the Middle and Southern States, we recommend Lady Corneille for the market variety; in fact, more than half of our plants of this variety are sent into California each year. The plant is a strong grower and does well on almost any soil, the fruit is dark red in color, large, conical in shape, good size, and has wonderful shipping qualities. This is one reason California growers plant it, and they report that fruit will carry from California to New York in excellent condition. Very productive.

LUPTON LATE. (*Perfect.*) In many respects it is quite like Gandy, though far more prolific; comes into bearing a few days ahead of Gandy. Berries large, bluntly conical; its double dark green cap sets the fruit off wonderfully which causes an immediate lasting demand for them when placed on the market. Produces an abundance of large, bright flame-colored berries with good shipping qualities.



LUPTON LATE

See page 3 for prices of Strawberries

Strawberries

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, Inc.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

MARSHALL. (*Imperfect.*) Fruit extremely large, bright red. Plants large, healthy, bright green in color, not as prolific as some other varieties, but size of berries makes the quart baskets easy to fill. Extensively planted in the North.

MASCOT. (*Perfect.*) Late. Begins ripening about three days after Gandy first begins ripening. Fruit is very firm, and as large as any we know of. We have extensively planted this variety for fruiting purposes. It is a good one. Bears big crops of big, firm, red berries.

McKINLEY. Same as **New York.**

MISSIONARY. (*Perfect.*) Most extensively planted in Florida. A very good early to mid-season variety. Fruit in great demand by canners. It is a strong grower, making plants freely, early to mature, coming in among the earliest to ripen, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large and hold their size well throughout the season.

NICK OHMER. (*Perfect.*) A medium late variety. The berries are certainly handsome, large in size, glossy red, globular in shape with bright green caps which show them up splendidly when placed in the market. We ship Nick Ohmer to all Strawberry sections. California growers are having especially good success with them, in which state we have shipped millions of Nick Ohmer plants during the past few years. To our California customers and others we wish to say that we have the true old Nick Ohmer of the heaviest fruiting strain.

NEW YORK. (*Perfect.*) Midseason. Plants are large and healthy. Fruit extremely large, well colored. We doubt if there is a better midseason variety for the Northern States.



MISSIONARY



PREMIER

OSWEGO. Same as **New York.**

PREMIER. (*Perfect.*) Early to late. Noted for its long fruiting season. Ripens with the early varieties and continues fruiting until late varieties come in. It is adapted to all sections of the country. No weakness of any kind. Fruit large to very large and holds its size well through ripening season. Foliage smooth, bright and clean. A good plant maker. We believe Premier is the most extensively planted variety of Strawberries at this time.

PARSON'S BEAUTY. (*Perfect.*) Midseason. One that may be depended upon to produce a large crop of fruit every season. The plants are splendid growers on any soil that will grow Strawberries, and without any sign of disease. The fruit is large, conical, uniform shape, dark red and fair quality, for long distance shipments. Largely planted by commercial growers for the reason of its vigor and extreme productiveness. Does well in any section of the country. A strong pollenizer and a good one to plant with imperfect blooming varieties.

REDHEART. (*Perfect.*) Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Redheart (U. S. D. A.) may be compared with Ettersburg 121, now the principal canning variety in the Pacific Northwest. It produces runners fairly free—somewhat more freely than Howard 17. The Redheart is a medium-early variety, responding very quickly to warm weather in the Spring. It matures much earlier than Howard 17 in the Southern States, a few days later in the New England States. The berries are much firmer than most sorts, agreeably acid in flavor, and rank high in dessert quality, above most varieties. The flesh is bright red. The Redheart is so named because of its rich, red flesh, which is desirable in a canning berry. Does exceptionally well in Northwest.

RIDGLEY. (*Perfect.*) A cross between Premier and Gandy. Ripens early midseason. Fruit firm, large size. Excellent shipper. Very good.

RYCKMAN. Same as **New York.**

See page 3 for prices of Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

SAMPLE. (*Imperfect.*) Medium late. Extensively planted throughout the entire North, Middle and Western States; is not worth planting south of Virginia on account of rust. Fruit is very large and well made up, firm enough for long distance shipments.

SOUTHLAND. (*Perfect.*) Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Southland (U. S. D. A. No. 44) Strawberry originated from a cross of Ettersburg 80 x Howard 17 made in 1920 in the greenhouse at Washington, D. C., and has been planted by the Department in many sections of the country in an experimental way, and found to be a profitable variety—particularly true for the Southern States. It is notable in the South for the green appearance of its foliage in the Winter, and it makes a more vigorous growth during the short days and the cold weather of Winter than any other sorts tested, because it grows throughout the Winter in the South. Whenever the temperatures are high enough its fruit buds continue to develop, and it is one of the earliest to bloom and to mature fruit early in the Spring. The blossoms are perfect and contain more pollen than most of the other varieties. We consider Southland next to Dorsett and Fairfax.

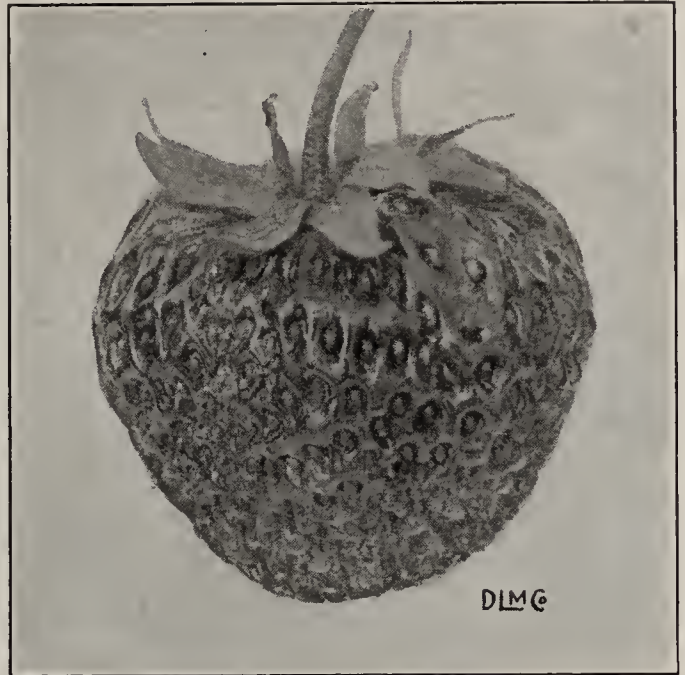
SENATOR DUNLAP. (*Perfect.*) Early midseason. A reliable market berry. One that succeeds in all parts of the country, and is the most extensively planted variety in many sections of the West. Very productive. Fruit is medium to large; very firm and attractive. Always sells for top prices.

SUCCESS. (*Perfect.*) Midseason. A very good one to plant for home use, or local markets. Fruit is large to extra large, bright scarlet color; flavor is mild, sweet and rich.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. (*Perfect.*) Midseason. A well known standard variety. Like Parsons' Beauty, succeeds over a great extent of the country. Fruit is very large, bright red, ordinarily firm. One of the heaviest croppers we know.

UNCLE JIM. Same as New York.

WARFIELD. (*Imperfect.*) A grand old variety which was one of the leaders of the early varieties in the good old days gone by. Ripens early. Fruit medium size, very firm.



SOUTHLAND

WASHINGTON. (*Perfect.*) This variety makes a very good plant growth, starting early in the Spring and remaining vigorous and healthy until after blooming time. Produces a large crop of berries of good quality many of them being of fairly large size.

WM. BELT. (*Perfect.*) Midseason to late. Produces a large berry of extraordinary beauty and quality. Has been the leading berry for table use in thousands of homes for many years and still grows in demand. It is one of the best pollenizers for imperfect sorts of its season.

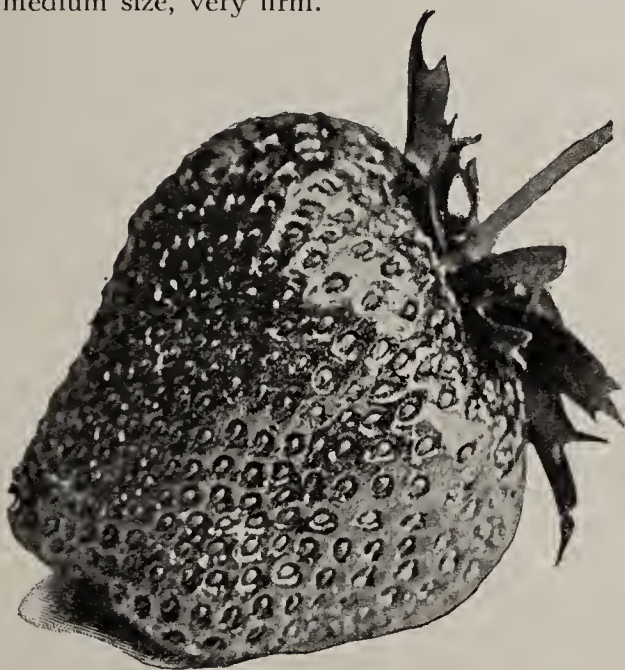
Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

CHAMPION. (*Perfect.*) A very good everbearing variety. Produces plants moderately and fruit in abundance. Resembles Progressive very much.

LUCKY STRIKE. (*Perfect.*) A fairly heavy bearer; berries good quality and appearance; not a very vigorous grower. Well worth trying but a very light Spring fruiter.

MASTODON. (*Perfect.*) The most extensively planted variety of Everbearing Strawberry plants at this time. Fruit is very large size, waxy appearance. Plants also very large and healthy. Foliage dark, glossy green, and produces fruit throughout the entire Summer and Fall months.

PROGRESSIVE. (*Perfect.*) A wonderful Fall-bearing Strawberry and considered the best by many growers. The Spring-set plants not only produce a big crop of berries the same season, but the runner plants begin to bear fruit as soon as set, and quite often you will find a runner plant full of blossoms and berries before it has made any roots.

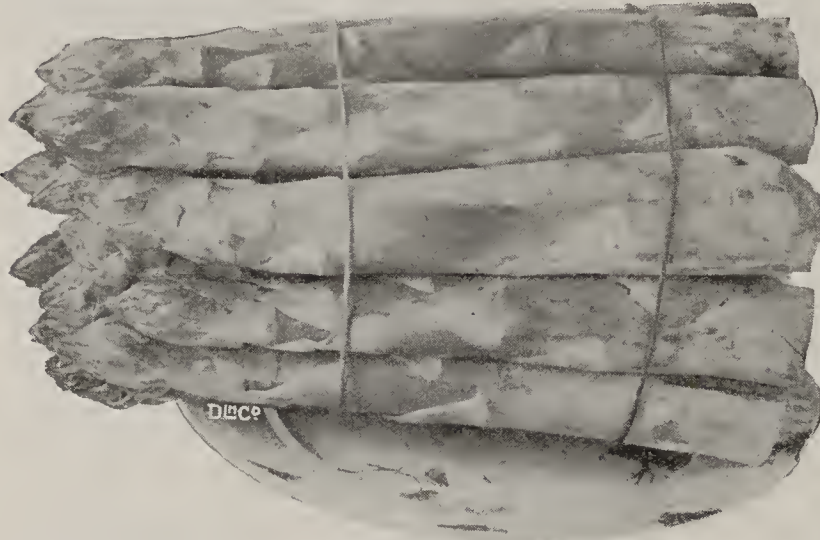


FALLBEARING STRAWBERRY, MASTODON

See page 3 for prices of Strawberries

BUNTINGS' ASPARAGUS

Buy your plants from certified growers. We are positively the largest growers of Asparagus crowns in the country. Our acreage under cultivation for the production of plants to supply commercial growers and gardeners runs up to as many as 100 acres during a single season. Soil and climatic conditions here on the Peninsula are ideal for producing heavy crowns with sturdy, long, fat roots. If you have not given our plants a trial, it might be to your advantage to do so. Growing the best Asparagus plants of the better varieties is one of our specialties.



CULTURAL HINTS. Plant from 5 to 6 inches deep; hence furrows must be made by the use of a plow or some other machinery just that depth, covering with only 2 to 3 inches of soil at the time of planting; cover remainder of furrow to ground level during the Summer a little from time to time after plants have sent up growth through the first covering. Many amateurs get the idea that they must dig a trench deep enough to plant with crowns 5 to 6 inches below the ground level (which is correct); however, the mistake is that the roots they think should be in a direction straight down which is not necessary or proper. The furrow should be 5 to 6 inches deep and the plants placed at the bottom of the furrow, which makes the roots and the crown on the

same level. We admit the plants when planted in this manner are laying on their sides so to speak; nevertheless the crowns will turn new shoots upward and growth will not be retarded. After plants have grown through the Summer following the Spring planting, they are ready for plant food. A good top-dressing of barnyard manure is fine during the month of November or sometime during the Winter months. If this can be done, then not much other extras are necessary. However, with the barnyard manure, it would be well to apply at the rate of from 100 to 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda to the acre in March before the tips appear. In a great number of instances an application of about five bushels of salt to the acre during the month of January and from two to three hundred pounds of Nitrate of Soda applied to the acre during March is about all the plant food many commercial growers use.

The canes may be mowed down during the Fall months about the time we have our first frost. While this is not necessary, it should however be cleaned off the ground and burned sometime before growth starts in the Spring. We recommend this even though it's true in a larger number of instances it is never done.

Profits from Asparagus are encouraging. It's ready for market in April and May before other crops are ready to bring in money. This is another reason why the growing of Asparagus is considered by our most prosperous agriculturists. It gives them money early in the season at a time when it is most needed, and therefore the funds received from Asparagus tips is more appreciated than that of any crop produced on the farm.

Plant in rows 5 feet apart with plants set 2 feet apart in the row. Under this schedule it requires 4,356 plants to set an acre. Some growers prefer planting in rows of more space than the figures represented here. In a number of instances this is done for the convenience of a certain spraying outfit which they are using for other crops. Hence the figures we give here are standard as to distance of planting or those most general in practice.

We pay transportation charges on Asparagus Root orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

Write for special prices on large orders

	25	100	1000	5000
3 year No. 1...	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$9.00	\$40.00
2 year No. 1...	.60	1.50	7.00	27.50
1 year No. 1...	.40	1.00	5.00	22.50

MARTHA WASHINGTON. This is a sister to Mary Washington, however, it is claimed that its sister is a more vigorous grower and possibly more rust resistant. With us here in our nurseries, there seems to be no difference in the two varieties that we can detect by carefully watching them in the nursery rows.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. Early and very large; makes a rapid growth. A general favorite.

We grow about 2,000,000 Asparagus Crowns each year; if interested in large commercial plantings you should visit our nurseries.

MARY WASHINGTON. A comparatively new variety originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and without any doubt the best variety of Asparagus grown at this time. All of the commercial growers are planting Washington altogether, or a large percentage of their acreage to Washington. Very strong grower, stock of giant size, green color, rich, and tender. It is our opinion that the two principal good points of this variety is that it is rust resistant, also a stronger grower than any of the old standards of Asparagus.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. An old variety, well known in all localities. Large and makes a rapid growth. Very popular.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. This variety is largely grown in France. Stalks are immense size, rich and tender. Earlier than the other varieties.

PALMETTO. Of Southern origin. Very large and productive. Most extensively used Asparagus.

Horseradish

We pay transportation charges on Horseradish orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

MALINER KREN. Very hardy, and thrives best in cool, moist earth, but will thrive well on any soil that produces crops of any kind. Plants are vigorous, and roots grow to a large size. Yields heavily.

	10	25	100	1000
2 year No. 1.....	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$20.00

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

We pay transportation charges on all Rhubarb Root orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10	100	1000
2 year No. 1.....	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$6.00	\$50.00

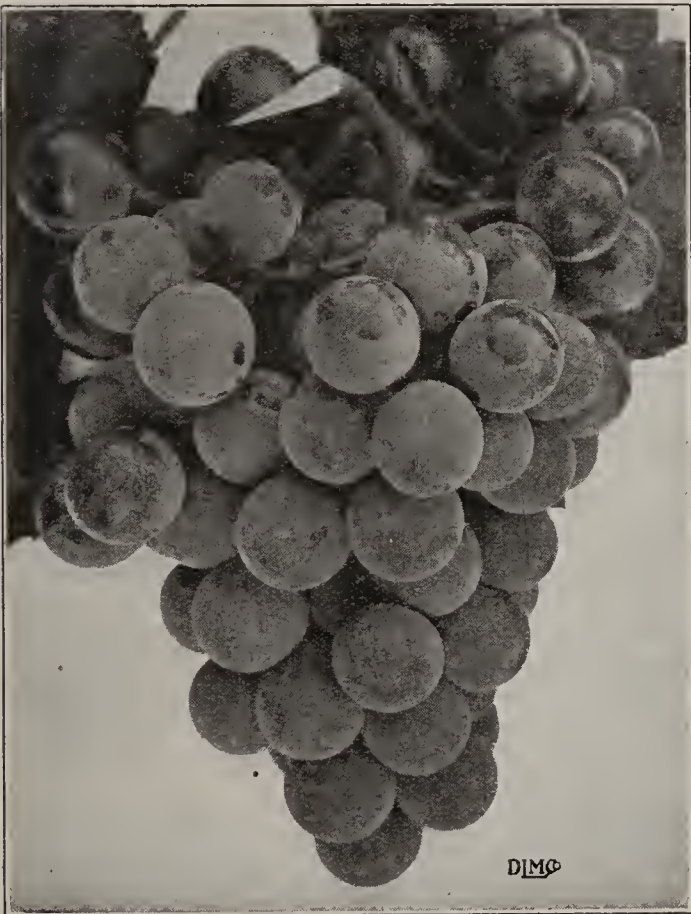
MYATT'S LINNAEUS. Early, large, tender and of good quality.

Mulberries

We pay transportation charges on all Mulberry orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10	100
2 year, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$20.00
2 year, 5 to 6 ft.....	.55	4.50	30.00
2 year, 6 to 8 ft.....	.65	5.50	40.00

RUSSIAN. Tree is a splendid grower, soon attains good size; fruits very heavy regularly, a good crop of the most delicious mulberries. Trees bear when quite young, beginning second year in nursery row.



CONCORD GRAPES

Blueberries

We pay transportation charges on all Blueberry orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville.

No. 1 plants.....\$2.00 each

We offer the cultivated type of Blueberries which are of much better size and quality than those produced by collected plants. This is wonderful fruit and plants are very prolific. No garden should be without them. They prefer a moist type of soil.

Dewberries

We pay transportation charges on all Dewberry orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville.

	Each	10	25	100	1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$0.08	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$2.50	\$15.00

AUSTIN. Ripens before Lucretia. A valuable variety for table use.

LUCRETIA. Extremely productive of berries as large as the largest Blackberries.

GRAPE VINES

Like Blackberries, is one of the easiest crops or small fruits to produce. They thrive in almost any kind of soil that is not too wet, even on stony hills and other such locations generally classed as being out-of-the-way places or a plot of soil non-productive. Such places can be made beautiful and fruitful by planting a few Grape vines. Grapes grow in any state in the Union. For commercial purposes, plant them in rows 8 feet apart with plants set 8 feet apart in the row. When pruning, never forget the fact that Grape Vines grow only on last year's shoots. Therefore, keep all wood cut out which is more than one year of age. To grow them for commercial purposes, it is necessary to do some spraying and careful pruning. A good Grape vineyard in the end is always profitable. When planting, dig a hole large enough to admit all the roots without crowding. The roots however should be pruned back to about 8 to 10 inches from the trunk. The tops should be pruned back to about one or two buds from the trunk.

AGAWAM. Deep red or maroon. Fruit large and meaty, borne in extra large, loose shouldered bunches. Vine strong grower, very healthy. Ripens with Concord. Has a delightful aromatic flavor.

BRIGHTON. One of the best red varieties; bunch variable in size; flesh tender and juicy. Red.

CACO. A new variety which is proving to be one of the best. It is wine red with abundant bloom; the berries are very large; bunches medium in size, compact and of good form. Ripens almost with Concord.

CATAWBA. One of the largest keeping Grapes in cultivation. Ripens late and can be kept in good condition a long time. The bunch and berry are medium in size and red in color.

CONCORD. The most popular black variety of Grape in America. The bunch is large, shouldered and compact; skin is tender, flesh juicy and sweet. Succeeds in all parts of the country, fruiting abundantly in nursery row on two year vines.

For prices of Grape Vines see page 14



NIAGARA

GRAPE VINES—Continued

DELAWARE. Vine moderately healthy and vigorous. Bunch small but compact, berries small to medium in size, red in color and of excellent flavor.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. White. Ripens early September. Berries medium size, and desirable for Grape juice. Good quality fruit.

MOORE'S EARLY. Ripens before Concord. Color of Grapes deep black. Large and of best quality. Bunches hold together firmly. One of the best shippers. A profitable variety for either home use or market. Makes excellent wine. Very productive. Like Concord and Worden produces abundantly in the nursery row on 2 year old vines.

NIAGARA. The most popular white Grape. Cluster large, berry amber white with white bloom, thin skinned, tender pulp, sweet and luscious. Ripens in midseason with Concord. Holds the same prominent position among the white Grapes as does Moore's Early and Concord among the black Grapes.

WORDEN. Vine moderate grower, very hardy and productive. Grapes very large, thin skin, very fine flavor, blue black in color and fine for home use or nearby market. One of the earliest, ripening about 10 days before Concord. Fruits heavily on young vines.

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES

We pay transportation charges on all Grave Vine orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

		Each	10	100	1000
Agawam (Red)	2 yr. No. 1	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
Agawam (Red)	1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.25	8.00	.....
Brighton (Red)	2 yr. No. 1	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Brighton (Red)	1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.25	8.00	.....
Catawba (Red)	2 yr. No. 1	.25	1.50	12.50	.....
Catawba (Red)	1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.25	8.00	.....
Concord (Black)	2 yr. No. 1	.20	1.25	6.00	\$50.00
Concord (Black)	1 yr. No. 1	.15	1.00	5.00	40.00
Caco (Red)	2 yr. No. 1	.50	4.00	30.00	.....
Caco (Red)	1 yr. No. 1	.40	3.00	25.00	.....
Delaware (Red)	2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.00	10.00	.....
Delaware (Red)	1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.25	6.00	.....
Moore's Diamond (White)	2 yr. No. 1	.25	1.50	8.00	.....
Moore's Diamond (White)	1 yr. No. 1	.15	1.00	5.00	.....
Moore's Early (Black)	2 yr. No. 1	.20	1.25	7.00	60.00
Moore's Early (Black)	1 yr. No. 1	.15	1.00	5.00	40.00
Niagara (White)	2 yr. No. 1	.25	1.50	8.00	70.00
Niagara (White)	1 yr. No. 1	.15	1.00	5.00	40.00
Worden (Black)	2 yr. No. 1	.20	1.25	7.00	60.00
Worden (Black)	1 yr. No. 1	.15	1.00	5.00	40.00

Gooseberries

We pay transportation charges on all Gooseberry orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10	100	1000
2 year No. 1 plants	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00 \$100.00

DOWNING. One of the old reliable varieties. Fruit is quite large, pale green in color, and of splendid quality. Bushes are vigorous growers.

HOUGHTON. This variety rarely fails to produce a crop every year, and usually the bushes are loaded to the limit. The berries are of medium size and the plants are extremely hardy and healthy.

Currants

We pay transportation charges on all Currant orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville.

	Each	10	100	1000
2 year No. 1 plants	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.50 \$100.00

FAY'S PROLIFIC. A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Inclined to do better on light soils than most varieties. Popular with most growers but not as upright a grower as Wilder.

WILDER. A vigorous, upright growing bush. Very hardy and productive. This variety is possibly more largely grown than any other kind in cultivation. It was highly recommended by that great Currant authority, the late S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y. No one can go astray by planting largely to Wilder Currant.



LATHAM RASPBERRIES

Raspberries

The growing of Raspberries of the better varieties is and has been profitable for a number of years in a great number of sections in this country. Any plot of soil that produces garden, truck or farm crops will produce good Raspberries. Therefore, no home owner with sufficient garden space should be without this luscious fruit. A few plants will furnish the family with an abundance of berries during the fruiting season and for preserving that they may be available until the season of ripening comes again.

PLANTING AND CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Red Raspberries. Prepare soil same as for other truck crops; plant 3 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart. Dig holes 6 inches deep and 6 inches square. (May be planted closer for garden purposes when soil is fertile and limited). Place plant in the hole or it may be a furrow, which is just as satisfactory. Spread roots, fill to ground level or a little above. Press soil firmly. After planting cut all canes back to 2 or 3 inches above ground level. Let them grow freely. The following Spring, before growth starts, prune canes back to a length of about 3 feet. After fruiting season, cut out all fruiting canes to ground level or say an inch or so above. Burn the canes to destroy any diseases or insects. New growth will grow much better if this is done as early as possible after fruiting season. Future years growth should be confined to six or eight strong canes to each plant, following same procedure year after year. Any good type of plant food that will make the soil fertile enough to grow good Corn, Wheat or truck crops will produce an abundance of Raspberries.

Black Raspberries. The preparation of soil and fertilizer used is the same as for Red Raspberries. Plant Black Raspberries in rows 7 feet apart, setting plants 4 feet apart in the rows. When planted at the given distances it will require 1,555 plants to set an acre.

When new growth starts and has attained a height of 18 to 24 inches, it is best to pinch the tips of the canes which causes each cane to throw off branches and grow upright.

The Spring following planting cut branches of each cane back to about 8 inches. After the plants have fruited, cut out all the old fruiting canes and burn them, thus giving new canes a chance to develop and produce a heavy crop of berries the next year. Cultivate Raspberries shallow during the entire season. This is not out of order during the period of harvesting the fruit. As a matter of fact it is a decided advantage if weather conditions are dry during the fruiting season, because cultivation always brings up moisture and moisture gives you larger berries.

We pay transportation charges on all Raspberry orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10	25	100	1000
1 year No. 1 plants	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$22.50
2 year trans.....	.12	.80	1.75	4.00	35.00

CHIEF. This variety is very hardy and can be successfully grown in cold climates. Fruit is firm and has a very fine flavor. Produces more fruit per acre than some other varieties. Chief is mosaic proof, so far as we know, and will not take on mildew.

CUTHBERT (Red). The best red Raspberry. Heavy yielder of large, solid fruit. Plant is a very vigorous grower. Fine for market and table use.

CUMBERLAND. Produces large jet black fruit, firm and of excellent quality; sweet and mild, ripening in midseason and continuing for two weeks. Extensively planted for commercial purposes and for table use.

LATHAM. The best of all Red Raspberries, noted for its good shipping qualities, also for its productiveness.

Raspberries, Blackberries

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, Inc.

RASPBERRIES—Continued

PLUM FARMER (Black). Largest of all black Raspberries. Quality of fruit unsurpassed. Good for both home and market.

ST. REGIS (Everbearing). Ripens with the earliest and continues on young canes until Autumn. Color red, flesh firm and meaty. Largely planted.

VIKING RASPBERRIES. A new red variety. This is a strong, hardy, vigorous growing type. Color bright red. Large fruit, firm and carries well. While a new variety probably the best one of them all, and is truly a money maker. We recommend that you invest as much of your savings as possible in the planting of this Raspberry.

Blackberries

Easy to grow, will thrive in almost any soil or under neglected conditions, although they are more profitable if given proper attention and some plant food.

Field Culture. Plant in rows 7 feet apart with plants set 4 feet apart in the rows. (1,555 plants to set an acre at given distances).

Plow a furrow about 5 or 6 inches deep or dig holes 6 inches deep and 6 inches square. Spread roots well, fill hole with soil; firm well. Cut stock after planting approximately 2 inches above ground level. Let them grow and the following Spring cut the new growth back one-third, leaving two-thirds of the season's growth for production of berries. After they have fruited cut all fruiting canes out and burn them. Cultivate occasionally and follow same procedure each year, allowing about six to ten canes on each plant to stand for fruiting each season.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY (See page 13)

BEST OF ALL. This is a comparatively new variety, yet very extensively planted in the State of New Jersey and other eastern sections of the country in a commercial way. Fruit is large. Color jet black; very juicy, sweet, and pleasing to the palate.

BLOWERS. Claimed to be the hardiest and most productive. Large size, jet black, good shipper.

ELDORADO. Jet black. Berries are large to very large, of finest quality. Plants are vigorous and seldom fail to produce a bumper crop.

EARLY HARVEST. More compact in growth than most other varieties and therefore suitable for small gardens.

WARD. An old standard variety which is very good and still found in all gardens. Fruit large size.

We pay transportation charges on all Blackberry orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10	25	100	1000
1 year.....	\$0.08	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 year, trans.....	.12	.80	1.75	5.00	35.00

We allow a cash discount of 5% on all orders when cash accompanies order in full. Remit by money order, registered letter, check or draft.



BLACKBERRIES, BLOWERS



FRUIT TREES

During the past few years a great number of large commercial orchards have been neglected; so much so they are now considered worthless. It's also a fact during the past few years very little planting of orchards has been done. During the Spring and Fall of 1933 planting picked up some yet it's true that nurserymen discontinued propagating fruit trees and no extensive plantings could be made in a commercial way. With these facts before us, we feel reasonably safe in recommending the planting of commercial orchards at this time if the trees are available. To those not interested in commercial orchards, and have not already made sufficient plantings to be assured of plenty of fruit for home use and local markets, I am sure will be interested in reducing the costs of living expenses by planting now fruit trees, small fruit plants, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc. The saving in living expenses in the near future from

such plantings will be surprising, to say nothing of the health gained by being privileged to work out in the open with nature during a part of your spare time after discharging regular daily obligations.

We are offering you only a limited number of varieties, ones that you can depend upon giving a good crop of fruit if properly cared for. We do not and never did think it a good policy to propagate in our nurseries a large number of varieties when we are convinced that a few of the best will make better fruit for the home owner and more money for commercial growers.

To succeed in growing fruit, first of all plant good trees and plants. Give them proper cultivation, frequent spraying, good fertilization, correct pruning, careful picking and attractive packing. By so doing your orchard should give you a profit year after year.

Candoka

U. S. Plant Patent No. 51
THE "FUZZLESS" PEACH. A BLAZE OF GLORIOUS COLOR

See illustration, fourth cover page

This remarkable Peach was discovered by Mr. A. T. Gossman in an orchard near Tonasket, Washington, in late August, 1927. It has been tested thoroughly over a period of six years before a Plant Patent was obtained. The marvelous color of the fruit attracts attention while some distance away. Gives the appearance of deep red Apples due to the exceptionally smooth skin which is nearly free of fuzz or down. It was found to have excellent flavor and so firm that it proved a good shipper. Can be left on the tree until thoroughly tree ripened, thus assuring the consumer of a Peach with tree-ripe flavor. This is very important as most varieties of Peaches must be picked green in order to withstand shipping. As a result they often arrive on the market somewhat withered and with inferior flavor. Averages 20 per cent higher prices over other Peaches on the market.

To sum up, the Candoka Peach has the following characteristics:

COLOR—Deep yellow to flaming red, this brilliant color is very striking.

SKIN—Nearly as smooth as a Nectarine, it has been described as "Fuzzless."

SIZE—Very large, about the same as J. H. Hale.

FLAVOR—Excellent, sweet and pleasing, similar to the Hale but without the slightly bitter after taste of that variety.

YELLOW FREESTONE—Exceptionally firm, almost as solid as a clingstone. It can be left on the tree until almost tree ripe before picking for shipment.

SHIPPING QUALITIES—The best we have observed in any freestone Peach.

RIPENING SEASON—About the same as J. H. Hale.

Trees very hardy. The original tree has withstood a Spring frost that killed the blossoms on a J. H. Hale tree adjoining—whereas the Candoka bore a full crop. We believe it is the most valuable Peach ever discovered.

PRICES: CANDOKA PEACH (Plant Patent No. 51) 4 to 6 feet
Each, \$1.00; 10, \$8.00; 25, \$16.25; 50, \$27.50; 100, \$50.00

Peach Trees

We pay transportation charges on all Peach Tree orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 feet light..	\$0.20	\$1.25	\$9.00	\$70.00
2 to 3 feet, heavy..	.25	1.60	12.00	100.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.00	15.00	125.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	2.50	20.00	180.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	3.25	25.00	200.00

One to four trees or plants of one variety sold at each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 250 of one variety at the 100 rate; 250 or more at the 1000 rate.

ALEXANDER. Very early. Medium to large. Deep rich red in color, flesh white, juicy and sweet. Clingstone.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Ripens the first to fifteenth of August. Fruit is large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. One of the very best market sorts. Freestone.

BRACKETT. Follows Elberta in ripening. Size, large to very large. Orange yellow skin tinted with carmine. Flesh is deep yellow. Very highly flavored. A very good one for planting for home use and extensively planted in commercial orchards. Freestone.

BILYEU. Large; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of October.

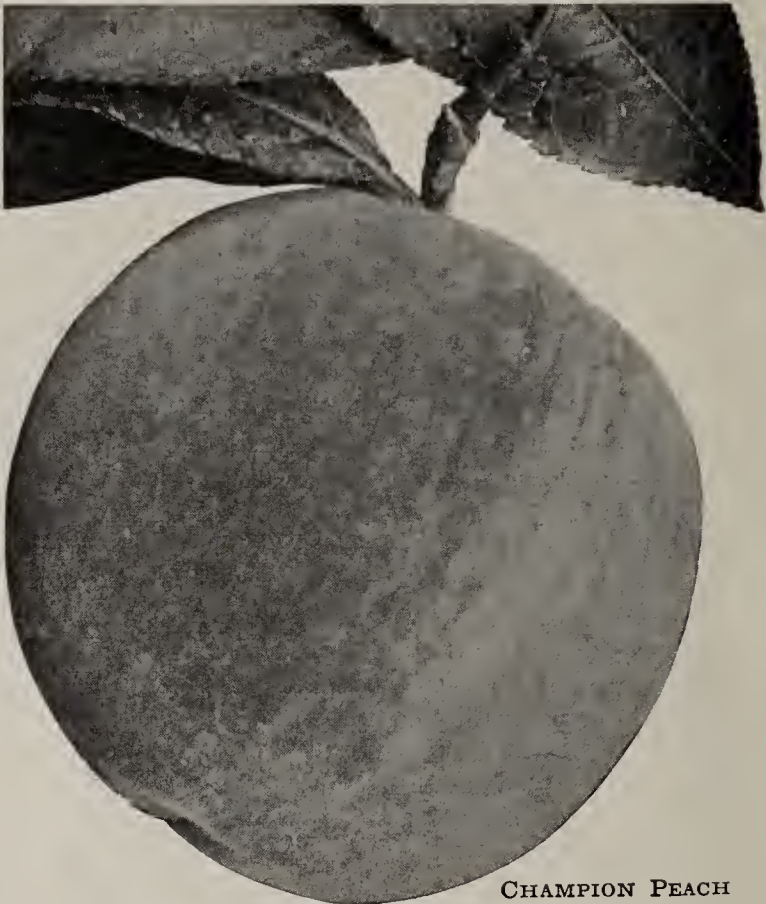
CARMAN. A very hardy Peach, ripening about the middle of July; skin pale yellow, with blush on sunny size; flesh white, tender, sweet and melting. Ships well. Best early market Peach.

CHAMPION. A Western Peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable and good-selling market Peach. July 20th.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Freestone. Large, oblong, yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich, excellent flavor.



PEACH ROCHESTER (See page 19)



CHAMPION PEACH

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Ripens after Elberta. Freestone. High quality and very large size; flesh deep yellow; skin yellow with a broad dark red cheek.

CHINESE CLING. Clingstone. Medium to large size. Flesh yellow, highly flavored. Ripens in September.

EARLY ROSE. Small to medium size. White Cling. A popular early variety.

EARLY ELBERTA. Exactly the same in both foliage and fruit as the old reliable Elberta. Ripens a week before this well known variety.

ELBERTA. Midseason. A valuable large Peach, of good quality; fruit large, yellow with red cheek; juicy and extremely high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. The leading market variety. Ripens here about the middle of August.

ENGLE MAMMOTH. Large, yellow. Resembles Crawford's Late. Good quality. Freestone.

FITZGERALD. Fruit large, brilliant yellow with red cheek; ripens after Crawford's Early. Freestone. Extremely hardy. Originated in Canada.

FOX SEEDLING. Freestone. Ripens about September 15th. Fruit is very large and of good quality and flavor. Carries long distances, a good market sort. Largely planted.

FRANCES. Ripens about August 25th to September 1st. Skin yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow. A very desirable variety to follow Elberta. Generally known as half-sister to Elberta. Freestone.

GLOBE. Freestone. Skin golden yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow. Fruit very large and handsome. Believe this is the largest Peach we have ever seen. Midseason.

SELBYVILLE, DELAWARE

Peach Trees

PEACHES—Continued

GREENSBORO. Ripens from June 25th to July 10th. Large; white with a red cheek; rich and melting; juicy, tree a strong grower.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. A new variety originated by the New Jersey Experimental Station, and is of the Elberta type, ripening with Carman and Belle of Georgia. Freestone.

GOLD DROP. Late, large, yellow, and very hardy. Heavy bearer. Freestone.

HILEY. Ripens about a week before the Belle of Georgia, also a seedling of the Belle. Tree very hardy; a large creamy white Peach with rich blush on sunny side. Freestone.

IRON MOUNTAIN. Ripens September 1st. Freestone. Fruit is of large size, color white.

J. H. HALE. One of the best sorts for market or garden. Fruit is very large, round, quality excellent. Skin yellow, finely colored; flesh yellow, sweet and melting. Ripens just before the Elberta. A very good one.

KRUMMEL. Freestone. Season of ripening in Delaware about September 10th to 20th. Fruit is quite large, fine flavor, skin yellow, splashed with red. Fine for canning or preserving.

MAYFLOWER. Very early red. Hardy. Freestone.

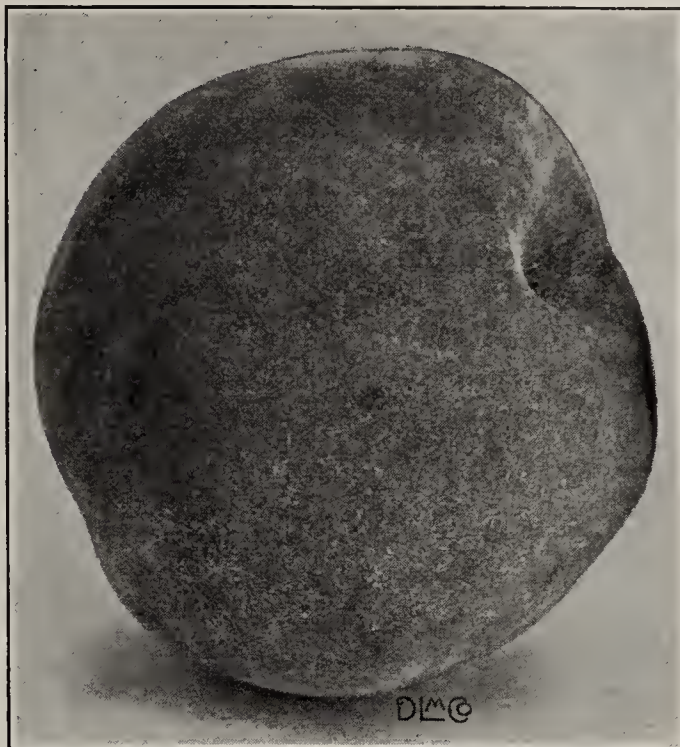
NIAGARA. Fruit golden yellow, blushed with brilliant red. Midseason. Very large. Freestone.

RED BIRD CLING (Early Wheeler). Very early, white, cling, extra large with a bright red blush; an excellent shipper.

ROBERTA. Yellow; freestone; ripens about 10 days after Elberta, which variety it resembles very closely. A new variety which fruit growers are much enthused about and are planting extensively. Ripens at a time to bring good prices.



BELLE OF GEORGIA (See page 18)



PEACH ALEXANDER (See page 18)

ROCHESTER. Has the habits and characteristics of the Crawford, but fully two weeks earlier. Yellow; freestone; good size, very sweet, fine flavor. Requires only half the usual amount of sugar for canning. Ripens middle July.

SOUTH HAVEN. Early midseason. Large, heavy bearer. Freestone.

SALBERTA. Late, large, yellow. Freestone.

STUMP. Late, medium to large; creamy white with bright red cheek. Very good. Its quality is excellent, the flesh being juicy and rich. Freestone.

SLAPPY. Medium to large size. Early midseason. The best early yellow variety. Freestone.

SHIPPERS' LATE RED. Late, yellow, with an attractive red coloring. Flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasing flavor. Bears young, and a good late commercial variety. Freestone.

UNEEDA. One of the best clings, and quite early for such a large Peach. In appearance it resembles Heath Cling.

WHITE HEATH CLING. Ripens about September 10th to 15th. An old variety of cling Peach; has never been excelled by any other of its class. Fruit extra large, roundish; flesh white, exceedingly juicy.

WILMA. Large fruit of good quality, yellow blushed with bright dark red; juicy flesh. Freestone. Ripens after Elberta.

YELLOW ST. JOHN. Freestone. Early. Light yellow flesh with a slight tinge of red near the pit.

For prices of Peach Trees see page 18

We pay transportation charges on all Apple Tree orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville



ROME BEAUTY (See page 21)

BLACKJON

(Trade Mark Registered)

This Apple is the same as the common Jonathan in flavor, quality and productiveness. It is different from the common Jonathan in that it attains an intense bright red color from two to three weeks earlier and can be picked while hard ripe. Those who like a crisp, juicy Jonathan with a beautiful deep Cherry red color can be sure of getting it in the Blackjon.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$75.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.10	8.50	70.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.85	8.00	60.00

BLACK MACK

(Trade Mark Registered)

This is a strain of McIntosh which comes two weeks in advance of the regular variety. A solid, deep red which can be picked when in prime condition, which improves shipping and eating qualities and eliminates loss from wind-falls.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.85	\$7.50	\$50.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	8.00	55.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.10	9.00	60.00

Apple Trees

Growing good Apple trees is one of our specialties. Our list of varieties is confined to the best ones only. Most varieties of Apples on our list do well in all sections of the country where Apples are grown. For spraying instructions consult your County Agent or Experiment Station in your state.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 yr. 3 to 4 ft.	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$25.00	\$210.00
1 yr. 4 to 6 ft.	.45	3.50	30.00	250.00
2 yr. 4 to 5 ft.	.45	3.50	30.00	250.00
2 yr. 5 to 6 ft.	.55	4.50	35.00	300.00

The above prices apply except where noted

One to four trees or plants of one variety sold at each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 250 of one variety at the 100 rate; 250 or more at the 1000 rate.

BALDWIN. Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very vigorous and productive. The best all-around Winter Apple for New England and Northern States. Splendid keeper. December to March.

CORTLAND. The fruit is medium to large in size, of a bright red color. Flesh is pure white. Very good flavor and in our estimation one of the leading Winter Apples, already being extensively planted by commercial orchardists.

DELICIOUS. Winter Apple. Keeps well, color red and yellow; fine grained, and quite juicy; flavor slightly acid, but very good. A good Apple for either home use or market.

EARLY McINTOSH. Ripens between Yellow Transparent and Williams Early Red. Holds same prominent qualities as the Winter McIntosh, and will no doubt take the place of all other early varieties of Apples.

GRAVENSTEIN. Vigorous grower, productive; flesh yellow, juicy, tender. Greenish yellow with red stripes. Fall Apple.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Very large, skin golden yellow; flesh tender and crisp. A very good Fall Apple. September to January. Grown in all sections of the country.

HYSLOP (Crab Apple). Large, handsome, crimson, splashed with dark red. Very prolific. September.

KING DAVID. Early Winter. A heavy annual bearer of medium size, dark red Apples.

McINTOSH. Medium size, nearly covered with a bright red, flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to February.

MAIDEN BLUSH. One of the most beautiful; pale lemon with crimson cheek; flesh white, tender and crisp. October.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Closely resembles Paragon, but there is a difference. It is generally known by those who have watched them very closely that the Paragon is the better one of the two. They are both good varieties to plant commercially or for home use.

MONMOUTH BEAUTY. A hardy and thrifty grower. Fruit large, almost solid red, of superior quality for cooking and eating purposes. Ripens in midseason, just after Duchess and before Wealthy. Flesh white and juicy. A good shipper.

APPLE TREES—Continued

NORTHERN SPY. Large, bright, light red and yellow. Flesh juicy, rich, crisp, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree strong grower. November to March.

PARAGON. Winter. A round Apple, of extra large size; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, subacid, aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy and yields big crops every year.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Very large Winter Apple, having a rich and acid flavor, also tender and juicy. When fully developed it is a beautiful yellow in color, sometimes having a red cheek. Very delicious.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large, nearly covered with deep crimson; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. Tree a vigorous grower. A good bearer. August.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy, good quality.

RED ROME

(Trade Mark Registered)

A brilliant, solid-red Rome Beauty that produces over 50 per cent more extra fancy Apples for color grade than common Rome. Red Rome is a beautiful Apple, identical in quality, productiveness and other characteristics of the common Rome—except for a greatly superior color. This great improvement in color overcomes one of the most serious objections to the common Rome Beauty.

SMOKEHOUSE. Fruit medium to large, uniform size and shape. Color yellow or greenish mottled with rather dark red. October to March.

SPITZENBERG. Productive on rich soil. Medium to large. Yellow overspread with bright red; flesh yellow, sub-acid, with a rich flavor. Season November to March.



SHOTWELL RED DELICIOUS



YELLOW TRANSPARENT

SHOTWELL RED DELICIOUS

(Plant Patent)

Excelled by no other improved Red Delicious on the market. This tree originated from a sport of the regular Delicious, and is exactly like it in growth of tree and productiveness. Its color is a very rich red and occurs three to four days in advance of any of the improved red strains of Delicious Apples.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.10	\$9.00	\$60.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.65	6.00	55.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.50	50.00

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. November to April, but keeps well in May. A profitable sort to grow for market, and the best for home use. Large in size, fine appearance, good flavor, juicy and crisp. Color red. A great success.

WEALTHY. Fall. Almost solid red. Flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy, fine grained. A good keeper.

WINTER BANANA. Size large, golden yellow with bright crimson red. Beautifully shaped. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor. Season November to January.

WILLIAMS EARLY RED. Among the earliest to ripen and the largest of all early Apples, a better name for it is "Big Red Apple." Flesh is white, and slightly tart, like Transparent, bears heavily on young trees.

WINESAP. Medium to large size. Red color; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with rich flavor, quality good. November to May.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Fruit medium to large, with a brilliant waxy skin; flesh is tender, crisp and juicy, color yellow.

YORK IMPERIAL. A very good one; trees come into bearing early, and bear a good crop each year. Skin bright yellow covered with bright red and striped, very large. Suitable to any part of the country.

For prices of Apple Trees, except as otherwise noted, see page 20

Cherry Trees

We pay transportation charges on all Cherry Tree orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.55	4.50	30.00
5 to 6 feet..	.65	5.50	40.00

Sweet Cherries

- BLACK TARTARIAN.** Black very large, rich and sweet. June.
- GOVERNOR WOOD.** Yellow with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious, very fine, large, roundish, early.
- NAPOLEON.** Yellow, tinged with red.
- SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU.** Flesh tender, juicy, good flavor. Mahogany color.
- YELLOW SPANISH.** Ripens early in June. Fruit large, color yellow. Tree vigorous grower.



BLACK TARTARIAN CHERRIES

Sour Cherries

- DYEHOUSE.** A sure bearer, largely planted for early market and home use; ripening a week before Early Richmond, which it resembles very much.
- EARLY RICHMOND.** Medium to large. Dark red, juicy, good flavor. June.
- ENGLISH MORELLO.** Large size. Color dark red, quality very good. Late.
- MONTMORENCY.** Medium to large. Dark red, juicy, good flavor. Late.



SOUR CHERRY, MONTMORENCY

Apricot Trees

We pay transportation charges on all Apricot Tree orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.75	\$5.00

- ALEXANDER.** Large, orange skin and flesh. July.

Quince Trees

We pay transportation charges on all Quince Tree orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10
2 year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.65	\$5.50

- CHAMPION.** Tree stronger grower; produces a good crop every year. Fruit is large and of good quality.
- BOURGEAT.** Large, golden yellow, fine quality.
- ORANGE.** Good size. Heavy bearer. Flesh yellow.



PLUM, ABUNDANCE (See page 23)

Pear Trees

We pay transportation charges on all Pear Tree orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00	30.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.70	6.00	40.00

BARTLETT. Season last of August to September 15th. Good, strong grower, flesh is white, fine grained, luscious, large and buttery; has a rich, melting flavor and is very sweet.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Summer. Fruit large, lemon color, spotted with brown dots; flesh fine, rich and sweet. A very good one.

DUCHESS. Strong grower, productive, not subject to blight. Fruit large, light green patched with russet, melting, juicy, sweet and good. October and November.

KIEFFER. Prolific. Abundant and regular bearer. Good shipper. Fruit large, color yellow with red cheek. Will produce ten bushels of Pears to the tree when ten years old, begins fruiting successfully when 3 years old. October.

SECKEL. Medium size, skin rich, yellowish brown with deep brownish red cheek when fully ripe; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery. One of the richest and highest flavored Pears known. Summer.



PEARS, CLAPP'S FAVORITE

Plum Trees

We pay transportation charges on all Plum Tree orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.55	4.50	30.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.65	5.50	40.00

ABUNDANCE. Fruit very large and showy; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender and sweet. A good market variety.

BURBANK. Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh juicy and pleasant. Ripens middle of August. Productive.

GREEN GAGE. Skin pale green. Excellent. An old standard variety.

GERMAN PRUNE. Dark purple or blue, juicy, rich, of best quality. September.

RED JUNE. Ripens first of August, fruit large, flesh light lemon yellow, half cling; slightly sub-acid and of good quality. Very productive.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Medium size fruit, produced in thick clusters or groups. Tree a strong grower, and very productive of dark purple colored Plums. October.

ITALIAN PRUNE. Flesh juicy and delicious. Dark purple with a dark blue bloom; medium size.

BRADSHAW. Trees grow large and are well formed; bear regularly and heavily. Fruit large, light purplish red, changing to dark reddish at maturity.

Nut Trees

We pay transportation charges on all Nut Tree orders received within a radius of 500 miles of Selbyville

Nut trees are valuable, useful and ornamental. No home should be without them. They are valuable as shade and ornamental trees, as well as for the nuts they produce.

	Each
Butternut, 4-5 feet, from seed.....	\$1.50
Black Walnut, 6-8 feet, from seed.....	2.00
English Walnut, 3-4 feet, grafted.....	3.00
English Walnut, 4-5 feet, grafted.....	4.00
Japan Walnut, 4-5 feet, from seed.....	2.00
Pecan, 5-6 feet, from seed.....	2.00
English Walnut, 4-5 feet, from seed.....	2.00

BLACK WALNUT. Widely known, very hardy, trees grow to an immense size and bear heavy crops regularly. Nuts very delicious.

BUTTERNUT. Tree makes very rapid growth, and bears heavily of large, longish nuts. Very pleasing for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

ENGLISH WALNUT. Well known, justly popular, very hardy, will stand the extreme cold, produces abundantly.

JAPAN WALNUT. Very hardy, makes quick growth, bears abundantly when young, produces large nuts.

PECAN. Well known, justly popular. Very large nuts. 50 to the pound.

STATE OF DELAWARE—STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

Dover, Del., September 1, 1933

To Whom It May Concern:

This certifies that I have this day examined the nursery stock and premises of the General Nurseries of Buntings' Nurseries, at Selbyville, Sussex County, Delaware, and that said nursery stock is apparently free from crown gall, peach yellows, peach rosette, the San José scale, and all other plant diseases and insects of a seriously dangerous nature, that may be transferred on nursery stock.

This certificate may be revoked by the State Board of Agriculture for cause, and it is invalid after August 31, 1934 and does not include nursery stock not grown on the above named premises unless such stock is covered by certificate of a State or Government officer and accepted by the State Board of Agriculture.

J. F. ADAMS, Inspector
Per R. E.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING—SQUARE METHOD

Distances for planting different kinds of fruit trees, etc., square method:

- Peach—20 feet apart each way.
- Standard Apple—35 feet apart each way.
- Cherry, Sour—18 feet apart each way.
- Cherry, Sweet—20 feet apart each way.
- Standard Pear—20 feet apart each way.
- Plum—20 feet apart each way.
- Grape Vines—Rows 8 feet apart, 8 feet apart in row.
- Currants and Gooseberries—Rows 4 feet apart. 4 feet apart in row.
- Blackberries—Rows 6 feet apart, 6 feet apart in row.
- Raspberries and Dewberries—Rows 4 feet apart, 5 feet apart in rows.
- Strawberries, Field Culture—Rows 4 feet apart, 1 foot apart in row.
- Strawberries, Garden Culture—Rows 2 feet apart, 1 foot apart in row.
- Asparagus, In Field—Rows 5 feet apart, 2 feet apart in row.
- Asparagus, In Beds—Rows 1½ feet apart, 1 foot apart in row.

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

Trees per acre	
Trees planted 35 feet apart each way.....	35
Trees planted 30 feet apart each way.....	49
Trees planted 25 feet apart each way.....	69
Trees planted 20 feet apart each way.....	109
Trees planted 18 feet apart each way.....	135
Trees planted 16 feet apart each way.....	170
Trees planted 14 feet apart each way.....	222
Trees planted 12 feet apart each way.....	302
Trees planted 10 feet apart each way.....	435
Trees planted 8 feet apart each way.....	680
Trees planted 6 feet apart each way.....	1,210
Trees planted 4 feet apart each way.....	2,722

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

1 x 1 feet.....	43,560	4 x 2 feet.....	5,445
2 x 2 feet.....	10,890	5 x 1 feet.....	8,712
3 x 1 feet.....	14,520	5 x 2 feet.....	4,356
3 x 1½ feet....	9,680	6 x 1 feet.....	7,260
3 x 2 feet.....	7,260	6 x 2 feet.....	3,630
4 x 1 feet.....	10,500	7 x 1 feet.....	6,122
4 x 1½ feet....	7,260	7 x 2 feet.....	3,061

RULES FOR OTHER DISTANCES

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

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BELLMAR



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Instructions to Those Placing Orders (Continued from Inside Front Cover)

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